

22. SINOPORA J. Li et al., Novon 18: 199. 2008.

孔药楠属 kong yao nan shu

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Trees medium-sized. Bark reddish brown, peeling off in small pieces. Branchlets slender, somewhat angular at apex, glabrescent, lenticellate. Terminal buds not perulate. Leaves alternate. Inflorescence axillary, paniculate, 9- to 12-flowered. Flowers bisexual, 3-merous, small. Perianth tube very short; tepals 6, erect at anthesis, equal, shorter than stamens. Stamens 6, glandular; anthers tubular, 2-celled; cells adjacent to each other, rounded, small, opening by minute apical pores. Staminodes 6, in 3rd and 4th whorls, opposite to stamens, as large as stamens and not extending above them, villous. Ovary ellipsoid, sparsely tomentose, apex narrowed into a very short style; stigma minute. Fruit globose, rough, glabrescent; fruiting pedicel cylindrical.

• One species: China.

1. *Sinopora hongkongensis* (N. H. Xia et al.) J. Li et al., Novon 18: 200. 2008.

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Syndiclis hongkongensis N. H. Xia et al., J. Trop. Subtrop. Bot. 14: 75. 2006.

Trees up to 16 m tall, ca. 90 cm d.b.h. Branchlets reddish brown. Buds ca. 3 mm, minutely puberulent. Petiole slender, 1–2 cm, flat adaxially; leaf blade abaxially pale green and glaucous, adaxially dark green, elliptic, 6–10 × 2.5–4 cm, leathery, glabrescent, pinninerved, midrib and lateral veins brownish, prominent abaxially, flat adaxially, lateral veins in 4 or 5 pairs, reticulate veinlets dense, base cuneate, asymmetric, margin entire, apex acuminate, acumen sharp. Inflorescence shortly pedunculate, slender, 2–3.5 × to 1 cm, tomentose; peduncle to 0.5 cm, tomentose; bracteoles linear to triangular, ca. 3 × 1 mm, rusty tomentose. Pedicel 2–4 mm. Flowers greenish yellow, globose in bud, to 1.5 mm. Tepals 6, densely tomentose. Stamens 6, in 2 whorls, subsessile, slightly exerted, tomentose. Staminodes 6, ca. 0.5 mm. Style tomentose at base. Fruit yellowish brown, to 4 cm in diam., with persistent accrescent tepals at base when young; pericarp woody, ca. 2 mm thick; fruiting pedicel ca. 2 cm, thickened underneath fruit. Fl. and fr. Oct.

• Evergreen broad-leaved forests; 400–500 m. Hong Kong (Tai Mo Shan).

This species is very rare and its conservation status is Critically Endangered (CR B2ab(v)). It occurs in the Country Park of Hong Kong under statutory protection.

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